SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1880.

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# Connecticut Means Business.

We understand that the exact truth about the omission of any reference to Mr. GROVE CLEVELAND in the platform of the Connectiout Democrats is this:

The programme of the CLEVELAND pro moters on the State Committee and in the Convention was to present strong CLEVE-EAND resolutions and force their adoption. first by the Committee on Resolutions and then by the delegates. A boom for the Stuffed Prophet was to be started at Hartford. The Connecticut Democracy were to be exhibited to the country as wild with enthusiasm for the renomination of the man who had carried that State by 1,284 plurality in 1684, and who nearly lost it with only 836 plurality four years later.

The election of delegates to the Conve tion showed that the tide was against the Stuffed Prophet, not for him. In Hartford, for instance, where the Democratic primaries had previously been controlled by a faction rather friendly to Mr. CLEVELAND the CLEVELAND ticket for delegates had been beaten more than two to one. More than two-thirds of the Democrats of Hartford were opposed to committing the party to the cause of disaster.

Nevertheless, the CLEVELAND promoters would have pressed the resolutions they had prepared had they not been plainly notified that if they insisted on bringing the name of their candidate before the delegates, the distinct truth about their candidate and his stuffing and his responsibility for the disaster of 1888, and his selfish ambition to risk another such disaster in 1892, would be proelaimed on the floor of the Convention by the veteran leader of the Connecticut Democracy, the statesman and patriot who was unanimously chosen as the Convention's permanent Chairman.

And the Convention would have stood by ar-Senator Earon, not by the CLEVELAND promoters. The latter gentlemen knew it, and they abandoned their programme.

That is why the name of Mr. CLEVELAND does not appear in the Connecticut platform. The Democrats of Connecticut mean business. Their eyes are to the future and not to the past. From this time on they will work for Democratic success in 1892, just as their brethren will work in New York and in New Jersey.

#### The Arrest of Dillon and O'Brien.

The friends of Ireland in this country will now recognize the necessity of prompt measures for affording substantial pecuniary assistance to the Parnellite party. We warned them a week ago that the present depleted condition of the Parneilite treasury is well known to Mr. Balfour, and that should this state of things continue, he will count on gaining at the next general election some of the eighty-five Irish seats now held by Home Rulers. We must bear in mind, first, that many of those seats were carried by very small majorities, and secendly, that the unavoidable election expenses defined by statute amount in the aggregate to a sum which will be alto gether disproportioned to the resources of the Parnellites, unless aid is again forthcoming from the United States. But, if such aid is to be furnished at all, it ought to be given now, for, as we have hitherto pointed out, the failure of the potato crop seems likely to cause widespread suffering throughout the west and south of Ireland. Should the threatened famine take place, the friends of Ireland would feel it a duty to send all the money they could spare for the relief of the afflicted, and it might then prove extremely difficult to collect an adequate fund for political purposes. That is why the replenishing of the Parnellite treas ury ought not to be delayed an hour.

The arrest of Messre. DILLON and O'BRIEN shows that Mr. BALFOUR is alive to the adthe present situation. These gentlemen had been deputed to visit this country for the purpose of reviewing the condition and prospects of the Irish Nationalists, and of urging upon us the expediency of giving them organized support in view of impending political exigencies. Mesers. Dillon and O'BRIEN were selected, both because they are singularly effective speakers and because they are well known and popular on this side of the Atlantic. Their visit would undoubtedly have had the desired effect, and for that reason Mr. Bal-FOUR determined to prevent it by arresting them. The ground on which the warrants were issued, namely, that the arrested persons have violated the law in advising tenants to withhold the rents due to landlords. is palpably a pretext, since the same advice has been given repeatedly since the plan of campaign was started. The enormity of the alleged offence became especially clear to Mr. Balfous when Messrs. Dillon and O'BRIEN were on the eve of setting out on their American tour.

Offcourse other members of the Parnellite party can be delegated in the place of the impounded Nationalists, but it is evident that an effort will be made to arrest them also, as warrants have been issued in advance against many of Mr. PARNELL's colleagues. The Castle authorities are acting on the theory that nothing but stirring per sonal appeals from Nationalist leaders can elicit a new outpour of pecuniary assistance from America, and they mean to render such appeals impossible by keeping the Parnellites at home. They will find, however, that this theory, although ostensibly justi fied by the apathy of late exhibited by the friends of Ireland on this side of the Atlan tic, is in fact unfounded. The arrest of ers. DILLON and O'BRIEN will have results precisely opposite to those which were anticipated. It will act on Irish-American like an electric shock. It will show them the real gravity of the political situation. It will convince them that the Unionists have been watching while they were asleep and that another momentous crisis in Irial history is not far distant. It is, indeed open to serious doubt whether, if a new gen eral election were to be suddenly ordered this autumn, the Giadstonians land Parnellites would not be beaten from sheer lack of adequate financial resources, notwithstanding the apparent drift of public epinion in their favor. It is an open secret that at the last general election the Gladstonians lost a great many seats owing to the defection of the rich Whig peers, on whose lavish contributions they had former ly relied for campaign expenses. They are now more straitened pecuniarily than they were then, for their principal backer in th contest of June, 1886, has since died. They sould not, therefore, advance a penny to their Parnellite allies, who, without generous and timely assistance from the United tates, would be unable to sustain the statu ary outlay incident to a general election.

should do more than the appeal of the most loquent speaker to rouse Irish-Americans to the need of instant and energetic action on behalf of the home rule cause. The appropriate reply to Mr. BALFOUR would be a great popular subscription to the Irish parlamentary fund.

#### The Nose and the Quorum.

Poetlo justice required that it should the Speaker himself, and not the innocent Mr. DINGLEY, whose nose was pressed against the outside of the locked green baine door through which Col. Constanting BUCKLEY KILGORE of Texas made his vio ent exit from the quorum.

But that is not the way things happen in this world. The Speaker was scated in the chair, calm and tranquil as JUPITER MEM-NON. He had ordered the doorkeepers to lock the doors, so that he might proceed to count the noses of the members actually and physically present, without a nose escaping his

It was just at this moment that Col. CONSTANTING BUCKLEY KILGORE, whose feet are nearly as large as the Panhandle, led the outbreak from the House. Col. KILGORE raised one of his formidable foundation courses and launched it like a catapult against the frall structure which, to his mind, represented a tyranny as odious as that which formerly held the key of the Bastile. The door gave way, of course, and thus the personal liberties of the chosen representatives of the free American people were vindicated by Col. KILGORE'S energetic protest.

That was all right, and glorious; but by peculiarly unfortunate mischance Mr. DINGLEY's nose was on the other side of the door, as anxious to get in and be counted as Col. KILGORN'S nose was anxious to get out and not be counted. There is no more gentlemanly, peaceable, and generally esteemed Representative in Congress than the Hon. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., of the district contiguous to the Speaker's He and his nose are respected by Democrats and Republicans alike; why should destiny decree that the first blood of the revolution against the tyrannical REED be drawn from that innocent organ?

The quorum was not broken, but Mr. DINGLEY'S nose almost was: very much, we are sure, to the regret of Col. Constanting BUCKLEY KILGORE, and of all other good sitizens, from Maine to Texas.

#### Le Creusot's Triumph.

The greatest competitive trial of naval armor plates ever held in this country has ended in a victory for homogeneous steel over compound armor. The battle is one that has been fought before on many European fields-in the French experiments at Gavre, by the Russians at Ochta, in Denmark at Amager, in Austria at Pola, and in Italy at Spenia. There the solid steel plates made by SCHNEIDER & Co., at Le Creusot, in France, have been brought into competition with the plates of hard steel face and wrought-iron back made by John BROWN & CO. OF CHARLES CAMMELL & CO. of Sheffield. The results have been interpreted in different ways by advocates of the rival systems, as is indicated by the fact that both kinds of armor continue to be adopted for new vessels, in spite of their competitive trials; and in several cases the same country adopts both the compound and the solid steel armor, notably France.

In our own country compound armor, made by Brown and by Cammell, was selected for the Miantonomoh at a time when no works here could turn out the required plates. But when the other monitors were to be finished, the Maine and the Texas built, and heavy coast defence vessels and battle ships planned, and when it had been resolved to have the armor for these vessels manufactured in the United States, it be came necessary to determine what system to adopt. The study and observation of our ordnance experts led them to choose homogeneous steel plates; and accordingly, when the great contract for guns and plates was given to the Bethlehem Iron Works, this was the basis of the plans for the armor.

Yet it was deemed desirable, in view of the great amount of armor likely to be called for, to conduct an impartial test, on our own grounds, under the eyes of our naval and military officers, of the compound and the solid steel systems, never before brought into competition in this country. This is what was done in the trials begun on Thursday under the supervision of Commodore W. M. Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, on the naval ordnance proving grounds at Annapolis. And it should be noted that, while this project, under the original circular, contemplated the entrance of American plates into the competition, yet the fact that none were offered does not impair the real importance of the event. In fact, by eliminating th factor of national prejudice or pride, it leaves the opposite systems of construction. as represented by foreign plates only, to be judged more impartially on their merits.

The three plates tried at Annapolis were CAMMELL compound, a SCHNEIDER all steel. and a SCHMHIDER nickel steel, this last having an alloy of about 4 per cent. nickel with th steel, inasmuch as recent experiments made at Le Creusot have indicated that this combination yields an increase in strength and resisting power. The plates, which were each eight feet high by six feet wide and ten and a half inches thick, and boited to similar oak backings, were placed on the are of a circle about thirty feet from the muzzie of the gun. This a 6-inch navy breech-loading rifle, a little longer than the pieces now in service, so as to give a higher initial velocity. The projectiles were HOLTEER forged steel shells weighing 100 pounds each; propelled by 442 pounds of cocoa powder, they were to have

an initial velocity of 2,075 feet per second.

The first shot was delivered against the ower right hand corner of the SCHNEIDER all-steel plate, in which the projectile remained embedded, the point having gone a few inches through the steel, leaving only a loca injury immediately around the hole. The next projectile, fired at the CAMMELL plate, passed entirely through it and remained in the oak backing, making several large cracks in the plate, radiating in various directions The third shot was delivered at the nickel steel plate, which gave even fewer indications of injury than the all-steel plate, only the point reaching the oak backing. Thes results were repeated during the subsequent rounds. Stated briefly, the four shots near the corners of each plate left the two La Creusot plates practically as good as ever except in circles of two or three inche around the four holes, whereas the Sheffleld plate was almost broken up by deep crack in every direction, and many pieces of steel were scaled off, while the penetrations into the backing had been complete with every projectile fired.

While the report of the Board of Nava Officers, of which Rear Admiral KIMBERLEY is President, will of course be made up only after the final test, on Monday, which is to be a single shot with the 8-inch gun at the centre of the plates, the fate of the CAMPRELL is already determined. It is practically out of competition, where the only re-

BOHNKIDER plates will show the better results under the 8-inch gun with its heavy charge and Firth projectile. The nickel-steel had rather the advantage in the opening stage of the contest, and it only re mains to find the result of a heavier attack. But the compound plate is already disposed of, and the Creusot system, which is the one adopted by the Navy Department in its contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company, has cartainly won a victory.

### The Methodist Women.

During the months of October and November the Methodist laity are to vote on the question whether women shall be admitted to the General Conference, the legislative body of the Church. Elections for that purpose will be held in every meeting house; they will be by ballot, and members of twenty-one years and over may vote.

So far, there are no strong indications of what the result will be, unless prevailing spathy as to the subject foretells the defeat of the proposition. When the question came up before the General Conference itself, in 1888, the decision was against the women; but if the wish of the laity is different, it will prevail, in all probability, and the rules will be changed accordingly. Hence, if the Methodist women generally are desirous of representation in the General Conference, they will see to it that the vote on their side is large. But at present the great majority of them seem to care little about the matter. They are not making a stout fight for their rights, though women are especially prominent in Methodist activities, and, as in all churches, are more numerous than the men If they wanted to carry the day, they could bring to bear an amount and a kind of influence which would be irresistible.

The opponents of the innovation of course refer to St. Paul's discrimination against women. "Let your women keep silence in the churches." says the Apostle in the Epistle to the Corinthians, "for it is not permitted unto them to speak. It is a shame for women to speak in the church." Yet women have always been in the habit of speaking in Methodist meetings, and some of the most effective exhorters have been found among them. Methodist practice is dead against the argument.

Another ground of opposition is that the admission of women to the Conference will be used to induce the Methodist Church to come out in favor of woman suffrage. Undoubtedly it would be a step in that direction. It would stimulate Mrs. STANTON, Miss An-THONK, and the whole company of woman uffragists with new and high hopes. Their encouragement, too, would be with reason, for the possession of such power in the Church would be likely to awaken in the Methodist women the desire to wield power in the State also. They would enter upon the road to public life by entering into the General Conference.

But their apathy regarding the forthcom ing elections must destroy these grounds for encouragement. The Methodist women do not seem to be conducting any campaign in behalf of their rights. We do not hear that they are canvassing for votes, though it would be easy for them to turn the scale in their favor if they were disposed to make the effort. The Methodist papers discuss the subject to some extent, but it does not appear to be engaging the thoughts of the great body of Methodist women. They seem to be indifferent as to the matter, and it is, therefore doubtful whether the elections will bring out a large vote either way.

That is about the way women stand with respect to woman suffrage. They are not waked up to any interest in it, and their instinctive prejudices are against it. They refuse to follow the leaders who would conduct them to the polls, but rather turn their backs on them as not representatives of the sex. Nearly half a century of discussion has not aroused in them the desire for political power with its consequent political duties. They can have the suffrage when they ask for it, and yet they refuse to ask, and snub those sisters who show any anxiety on the subject.

It will be interesting and instructive to see how the Methodist elections turn out.

tested as to its vulnerability in a very interesting manner during the recent manœuvres of the Russian army. In the Oust-Ljora camp a balloon, held by three cables, and with a dummy for an aeronaut, was allowed to float six hundred feet from the ground. At a distance of about 3,000 metres four field pieces, loaded with shrappel, opened fire upon the air ship. the left of this battery, but consider ably closer to the balloon, a post of ob servation was occupied by a few officers who communicated by telephone with the officer in charge of the battery. to enable him to regulate his fire; while, on the other hand, the cables were held by men in sheltered position, who were able to alter at will the altitude of the balloon, and thus render the aim of the gunners more difficult. At the tenth shot the range was captured, and then the firing was done by salvos, five of which were discharged before the balloon was hit. When struck it began to descend slowly. Then a sixth salvo was fired at it, but none of the projectiles struck it. In all thirty-four project tiles, without counting the shrapnel, were fired at it, and when the balloon reached the ground it was found that it had been hit by only five of the larger shots and by twenty-four of the shrapnels, nearly all the perforations of the atter being in the upper portion. It was estimated that the damage done could be renaired n about half an hour and the balloon sent up again.

A Boston contemporary states that the senti ment in favor of Cleveland among Missouri Democrat s wasing and that Governor Hill is growing in favor is the Moston paper aware that the *St. Louis Republi* sitterly opposes Governor Hill !—Kanzde City Journa

Nonsense! The St. Louis Republic, the lead ing Democratic journal of Missouri. is alive with likes and prejudices, but it is always Den ecratic, and it is opposed to no Democrat of high importance whose distinction carries with it the possibility of usefulness and benefit to his party. The Kensas City Journal faits to take the philosophic view of its contemporary on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and of its reistions to the Democracy.

The glee club of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Moultrie county, Illinois sings a most sweet campaign ditty, where

of this is the sweetest stanza; "Then equal and exact justice to every one, But special privileges and immunities to none We are bound to let you know.

Wherever we may go.
That the farmer has a right to complain. Undoubtedly the farmer has a right to complain, when such spavined song as this is turned loose upon him. If equal and exact justice were done to this Moultrie bard, he would be compelled to set the works of enator BLAIR to particular metre.

It always gives us pleasure to record any evidences of the progress of cultivation in Chicago. Some burglars in that ever interesting lown cracked a safe the other night and carried off the cash. "A measenger boy who saw them leave the store says they closed the door gently and went down street humming 'Annie Booney.'" Classical music never fails to appeal to the Chicago mind, even under the mos peculiar and trying direumstances.

Another instance of the passion for culture in Cook county is found in the suggestion of the Obicage Merald that the city policemen be examined in the tenegraphy of the city. Chi-

cago policemen are not to be blamed for their want of familiarity with the map of a which includes within its territory such a wild waste of annexes. Still, it may be inferred from the fact that seven policemen were dismissed in a single day recently for drunkenness, that the police force is easily confused in its topographical ideas.

The Hon. John C. New is coming from London to look at the situation in Indiana, but he will find that even his skilled carpentering can do nothing for the fallen fences Jamin the Brief. Mr. Naw showed his greatness in making the reluctant Hoosiers eling to Brief BREJAMIN once, but they know when they've had enough.

The modern languages have hard lines in the West. Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, apeaks of " a big, big voice, with cressindo emphasis," and our equally esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Herald, talks about "ISBARL I. OSTENBEIMER, nee HUNT." Plain United States best beseemeth the wide West.

The House spent yesterday in hot pursuit of the fugacious quorum, and when it put its hand on the quorum, the quorum wasn't there. So the Virginia election case is still on, and Mr. REED got another night in which to dream of automatic, patent, adjustable, double-ended, work-to-a-charm quorums.

Col. ELLIOTT FERDELANCE SHEPARD at present makes you think of the big gun that got loose on the French man-of-war, and threatened to make things unpleasant for the crew, as related by M. Hugo. The Colonel is oose, and who is so bold as to try to make him fast again.

Some people think that the country is almost n the edge of a manneral panis.—Bugulo Courter. But it isn't, so cheer up.

#### DR. SEORGE B. CHEEVER ILL. Literary Labors of the Famous Anti-

Blavery Agitator. The Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, the famous anti-slavery advocate and the classmate at Bowdoin College of Henry W. Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne, is critically ill at his home in Englewood. Though he has led a retired life for many years, he has been buslly engaged in literary labors. He was 83 years old last April. He has been ailing all summer, and his present condition is one of general weakness. For two weeks he has been confined to his bed, and much of that time he has been unable to take nourishment. His life-long friend, Mrs. A. T. Owen of this city, has been with him during the serious part of his liness, and lately abe became alarmed and sent for his brother, the Rev. Henry T. Cheever; his sister, Mrs. Ichabod Washburn, and his niece, Miss Ellen Cheever, all of Worcester.

The chief literary work in which Dr. Cheever has been engaged of late is entitled "Memorial Offerings of Faith, Hope, and Love." It is a memorial to his wife, who died nearly four years ago. It was his custom when in health to work ten hours a day, notwithstanding his advanced years. He wrote considerably for magazines. fined to his bed, and much of that time he has

# WHOLESALE COFFEE MAKING.

Fire and Coffee on the Premises, and Fire Engines Furnish the Water,

There was a small lake of coffee, without milk or sugar, in the cellar of the building at 181 Chambers street yesterday. A fire broke out somehow or other, probably other, for nobody says how, on one of the upper floors at about 6 o'clock P. M. These floors were laden with coffee and tea. The flames were so hot that they reasted the coffee and turned the that they roasted the coffee and turned the streams from the engines into boiling water. That effected a fine aromatic and appetizing mixture, which dripped by gallons through several floors, and finally brought up in the cellar, making a pool several inches deen. The liquid looked like coffee, but expert observers said that it was not fit to drink. There was too much plaster in it.

However, there had been a pretty bad fire, and the sufferers, not counting the insurance companies, were Loudon & Johnson, dealers in tea and coffee, and Joseph Maguire, who ran a spice-grinding mill on the three lower floors. The damage was put at \$20,000, but it is probably greater.

President Marrison to Leave Cresser CRESSON, Sept. 19.-The President signed the River and Harbor bill and the Anti-Lottery bill to-day. He also issued a proclamation extending the time for the removal of live stock from the Cherokee Outlet in view of the drought in the Indian Territory. Owners are to have until Nov. 1 to remove one-half of their cattle and until Dec. 1 to complete the

The President spent the greater part of the day in the open air, and to-night returned at an early hour. With but three or four exceptions the guests of the Mountain House left this morning. The hotel will be closed to-morrow after breakfast. At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the President and the memorrow morning the President and the memory morrow morning the President and the mem-bers of his family, escorted by Mr. George W. Boyd, will make a trip to the bituminous mine regions, visiting Clearfield, Houtzdale, Phillips-burg, and Curwensville. The President will review a parade of about ten thousand miners some time during his stay.

### Sairer Treatment Could Not be Asked.

From the Washington Post.

Gov. Campbell of Ohlo, when saked as to Major MoKinley's prospects for obtaining enough Democratic
votes to secure his return to Congress, replied: "Oh. I hink the Democrats of Major McKinley's district will be every bit as liberal with him as he has been with the Democratic Congressmen who have been unseated luring the present session."

Short Obligaries of Noted Fereigners. Herr Goring, the oldest inhabitant of Hamburg, Ger many, died there recently in his 106th year. He was with Napeleon in 1812 in the campaign to Mescow. He

Edward von Bauernfield, for many years the leading post of Vienna, and a translator of Shakespeare and Dickens, died recently. He attained the age of 89. without the alightest decline of his mental faculties.

Charles West Cope, the well-known painter, died at Sournemouth, England, recently, in his 80th year. He trat exhibited at the Royal Academy to 1882 and was

Gen. Studbelms Hodeson, for some time military and sivil chief of Ceylon and military chief of the Straits Settlement is dead. He was born in 1805. In 1876 he was appointed Colonel of the King's Own Regiment, his father and grandfather, the latter a famous command-or under George III., having commanded the same regiment.

Prof. Felix Liebrecht, a noted German scholar, is dead, aged about 7s years. He was born in Silecia, and was Professor of German in the University of Liega. He translated several works from Greek and English.

The Duc de Riviere, a stanch Revalist, gedson of Louis XVIII., and intimate friend of the Comte de Chambord, died at Vernais, France, recently. August von Bulmerineq, Professor of Political Law in

he University at Heidelberg, and author of works or the right of seylum and the systematication of in Lady Adelaids Cadogan, wife of the Ron Proteriol

ladogan, and one of the eight daughters of peers who sere the train of Victoria at her coronation, is dead.

A Had Seare. "We were held up by train rebbers."

Were you frightened !" "Awfully. One man who had disgorged a hundred dollars found out afterward that he had a hundred more in his fob pocket that had been overlooked, and he was so scared be west back and gave it up.

No Leeni Application. "Coffee is strong," remarked McWatty at the break "Is it !" replied Mrs. Small, pleased. "Let me put

ome hot water in your cup."
"Thanks, no! I referred to the market."

The Minister's Grievens Blander. Pires Minnespelle Man-Well, did your church clost that prescher you had on from the East? Second Minnespelle Man - No. indeed! Why, he presched his triel sermen from a tent found in one of the Panil's contribute. Bauter. Chinago Hotel Clark (after Mr. Biossom of St. Louis

has ragistered)—Lion't blow out the gas, Mr. Blosson.
Blossom—Clas: Haven't you got siscirisity in this

Merveus Boston. "Whare is Fanciope !" arted the Bestee "Up in her recut. Seen there all the me "Grying! What for !"

THE TRAIN WRECKERS IN COURT. Eternan Hearrested on a New Charge

Thor, Sept. 12.- The prosecution of the alleged train wreckers petered out most dismally to-day. The Court House was crowded, and among the spectators were many Knights of Labor, it being known that the quartet of prisoners were to be in court. They arrived at 11:20, and it was noticed that while Rieman and Cordial had many friends among the spectators none seemed to have any sympathy for Reed, Cain, or Buett. Even Cordial and Kiernan refused to look at them. It was known yesterday that Kiernan and Cordial had not been indicted, but there was some surprise today when it was ascertained that the Grand Jury unanimously voted "no bill" in their case. The Hon. Hamilton Harris and Detec tive Pinkerton were aspecially displeased, and

intimated that the men composing the jury

were not so good as they ought to be. They

expected an indictment, and propose to have

the Kiernan and Cordial cases considered by

the next Grand Jury. Arthur Buett, Thomas L. Cain, and John Reed were arraigned on a charge of misplacing a switch on the south-bound track of the Central-Hudson Railroad in the town of East Greenbush on Sept. 4, 1890, in the night time. thereby endangering the lives of persons.

General-Hudson Railroad in the town of East Greenbush on Sept. 4, 1890, in the night time, thereby endangering the lives of persons, the misplacing of the switch being done feloniously and wilfully. All entered a pleas of not guilty, and Cain said that they had not secured counsel because they had not expected to be arraigned so soon. They were notified that their trial would be moved on Tuesday next. It is understood that they were advised as to their plea, as they are wanted as witnesses in Albany county against Kiernan.

Kiernan and Cordial were then released, and the audience manifested its pleasure in such a marked manner that Judge Griffith threatened to have the court room cleared. Dissatisfaction followed pleasure a minute later when Riernan was rearrested by Detective Humphray on a charge of attempting to wreek a train at Karners. In Albany county, on Aug. 29. He bade his friends good-by, and was taken to Weat Troy, where he was arraigned before Justice Grogan. He pleaded not guilty, and his examination was postponed until Monday morning. Bail was fixed at \$10,000. Subsequently he was taken to Albany.

District Attorney Kelly said to-day that Reed was the first to confoss, and his statement was taken on Sept. 10. The others made their statements two days later. Cain and Buett met in Albany on Sept. 4, and planned to wreek a train that night. They went over to East Albany, where Reed joined them. According to the statements the men walked down the track to the "cabbage" switch. Near this point they broke into a tool house and took the implements necessary for their work. Cain had a key that would unlock the switch. The fish plates were wedged in the switch so that the first train down would be wrecked. While at the tool house, a half mile from the scene of the wreck of the Montreal express, they saw the train wrecked. After the switch had been misplaced the men went back to await the arrival of a train. They hid in the grass, and remained there for an hour and a half. The only reason that another wreck

#### ARE THEY TIRED OF THE BRICK WARP An Informal Overture From the Manufac-

turers to the Walking Delegates. Overtures of peace were made by the brick manufacturers vesterday and practically rejected by the Board of Walking Delegates. Mr. Hammond of the Brick Manufacturers' Association asked Walking Delegate Gray to ask the Board of Walking Delegates how they would like to hold a conference with the manufacturers and discuss things. He wanted the conference to take place—some time this afternoon. The Board did not meet, however, until
3 o'clock. When it did come together, Mr.
Gray asked Mr. Hammond's question. The
Hoard finally decided to inform Mr. Hammond
that if the manufacturers wanted a conference
they would have to put their request in writing and then the Board would be pleased to
consider the matter. Delegates Gray and Nolan went to the Astor House, where the brick
manufacturers were waiting to hear from
them, and delivered the message. The manufacturers refused to apply in writing for a conference and things remained as they were.

A captain of a brick barge wandered on
'Change yesterday and said he had counted
twenty-four barges loaded with brick passing
Thirrieth street going down the river. There
is no record anywhere of such arrivals. The
captain swore the barges weren't phantoms. conference to take place some time this after-

### A MINISTER'S SON

#### His Father Had to Turn Him Out and New Accuses Him of Burglary.

Charles W. Freund, the 24-year-old son of Pastor Found of the German Lutheran church in Heboken, is accused by his father of burgiary. Charles has given his father a great

deal of trouble, and on Thursday the paster ordered him from the house. Before leaving the young man broke into his sister's room, it is said, and stole a diamond ring and several other articles of jewelry.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Paster Freund was awakened by a noise in his bedroom. Turning on the gas, he noticed a man hiding behind a door. He selzed him, and found him to be his son Charles. The y ung man broke away, and made his escape from the house. He had got in by climbing through the coal hole. An examination of the house showed that several articles of jewelry had been stolen. The paster went before Recorder McDonough and got a warrant for his son's arrest. arrest.
"He is a bad boy," the pastor remarked,
"and I am determined to prosecute him."

Bealism in Amateur Tramp Life,

From the Albany Journal.

Edward Tracy and a companion named Gillen of Troy, who had been enjoying a vacation in the hop fields, stopped at Mechanicville on their way home and were arrested as tramps. They were put in the lockup, and their experience there was so disagreeable that rather than remain another night Tracy pleaded guilty, in the hope of being sent to the county jail. To his consternation Justice Porter sent him to the penitentiary for three months. Gillen pleaded not guilty, and tried to tell the Justice that they were more respectable than their condition betokened. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for his pains. Tracy's father heard of his son's plight, and, going to Mechanicville, interviewed Justice Porter. The latter wrote a letter to Superintendent MeIntyre requesting the discharge of Tracy. Of course, MeIntyre couldn't recognize anything of that kind. Mr. Tracy then secured a lawyer, and after much difficulty secured his son's discharge. From the Albany Journal.

#### Her Babe Was Her Bond. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WILLESBARRE, Sept. 16.—A curious case came before Alderman Roessler of Scranton to-day. Thomas Lawless had Mra. M. Kearney arrested for assault and battery, bhe was adjudged gulity. Ball in \$200 was demanded. The woman, with a 6-months babe in her arms. started to leave the office to hunt up a friend. She was barred at the door by a policeman, who said:

was barred at the door by a pointenant, who said;
"Madam, you are a prisoner."
The woman begged not to be sent to jail. A compromise was effected. The Justice concluded to hold the baby for security. Mrs. Esarney returned in two hours with a bondsman, When she re-entered the office the Alderman was waking up and down the floor, try-to keep the baby quiet.

#### War Against Boctors in Spain. From the Tubia.

From the fable.

The Spaniards have a strange method of showing their gratitude to the medical men who are risking their lives in the present cholera crisis. In valencia a physician has been killed by a stiletto stab in the back. At Mogente another doctor had his head split in two by a hatchet wielded by a woman, while in another district near Lerdo a third was set upon and killed by an inturisted mob. No doctor can move about without a military secort, and even then cases of assault are of daily occurrence. The reason assigned is that the leasabte are opposed to presentionary regulations. ants are opposed to precautionary regulation Strange people the Spaniards!

#### Dr. Bepaw's Stip of the Tongue. From the Hartford Courant.

Prom the Hartford Courant.

Dr. Depow's brotherly talk to the Grangers, from which we quoted yesterday, was autigostive and interesting in many respects. But there was just one statement which the Doctor made that in our opinion, is hardly consistent with the fact that he still draws his salary from the New Tork Ceptral's treasury—inconsistent, too, we must admit, with his degree of LL. D. conterred by rate University. Ballfood rates, he said, 'in the last twenty years, have gone down over 100 per cent."

O, what a fall was there, my countrymen i

You Cannot Be Sure this you will run the summer through free from falls of organic, choices proving, distribute, of cry, in. Printerly growing, Personal, Hardon, in. express Commission Salesan, a periodity and the side a nate currently makes, a periodity and

THE SHIP CHALLENGER IN PORS. Street by a Gale at Sea and Dies

BOSTON, Sept. 19.-The ship Challenger of Bath, before reported, put in here in distress to-day. She has nothing but her fore and main lower masts, with tore and main yards standing. Capt. Thompson reports that the ship experienced adverse winds nearly the whole time after leaving West Hartlepool until the hurricane of Aug. 31. Eight men were lost overboard and four injured. During the threatening weather just preceding the hurrimost sail was shortened. cane the wind struck the ship all hands were aloft furling the others. The ilbe filled and carried away the jibboom. foretopmast and foretopgallant mast, and the men mast and foretopgallant mast, and the men were either thrown into the sea or landed on portions of the wreckage, a few falling to the deck untinured. F. C. H. McReon had his left leg broken. Thomas Quinn had two ribs fractured, and Seaman Ramon had his right leg broken. Beaman Runk was hauled in from the sea in a badly bruised condition. The following were east overboard and lost: George Bruhn of Copenhagen. Thomas Gane of Australia. Con Forsburg of Sweden. O. Olesen of Sweden. G. H. Ludwig of Germany. Charles Fieming of Richmond. Va., Ole Olsen of Norway, and a seaman named Wilvern of Germany.

way, and a seaman named Winvern of Germany.

At 5 P. M. the wind blew 100 miles an hour, and the furled sails were blown out of the gaskets and by 6:45 the mizzenmast had gone, everything on deck was smashed and carried away, and the ship left in the condition reported above and at the mercy of the waves. The vessel labored heavily in the trough of the sea until the wind moderated, at 9 P. M., when such men as were uninjured set shout putting the ship in as good condition as possible. This required three days, and in the mean time the Capitain attended to the wounded men. When the wreckage was cleared away sails were best on the remaining spars, and the vessel was kept away for Boston, the nearest port. Her built is in good condition, notwithstanding the severe straining, and she will probably be taken to Bath for repairs.

### \$4,000 HID UNDER THE CARPET. The Arrested Bell Boys Tell Where Fart of the Bookmaker's Rell Is.

Manager Isaac Steinfeld of the Hotel Venlôme was jubilant last evening over the recovery of \$4,000 of the \$12,808 in cash which vas stolen from the safe by two bell boys on Monday. Both boys were taken into custody on Thursday night by Central Office detectives, and were put into different cells, where both are said to have confessed. At any rate. Manager Steinfeld says be received word from

are said to have confessed. At any rate, Manager Steinfeld says he received word from Inspector Byrnes yesterday that part of the money was hidden away under a carpet somewhere in the hotel, and he ordered all the carpets to be examined. Under the carpet to be examined. Under the carpet on the stairs, between the second and third floors, the \$4,000 roll was found. Mr. steinfeld believes the rest of it will be discovered hidden about in like fashion.

"It was a nervy thing to do." said he. "to step in and help themselves that way. It was probably when Miss Helen Dauvray's dog was lost, and we were all abroad looking for it, that they did it. They had been with us for years, those lads, and had been made captains of their fellows."

The two bell boys were brought up in the Jefferson Market l'olice Courtyesterday morning and remanded. Their names are Henry Cassin and Oscar Matthews. They live together in a furnished room at 100 West Fiftythird street. They get their meals at the hotel. "I've been congratulated half a dozen times." said Book maker Carlan, one of the owners of the stolen box. "but I don't see why. I've lost business and been put to considerable extra expense, and I haven't seen a dollar of the money yet. I've had to go about, an object of general suspicion, and I have lost much valuable time. But I am waiting here for my money, and here I'll live till I get it."

### CONFRONTED BY HIS WIFE

Miss Maggie Bolan's Lover Halted in Mis Courtship by Her Brother. Edgar Storer is an employee of the Edisor shonograph works in Orange, and for some time he has been courting Miss Maggie Bolan a preity girl living in Burnside street. Her brother James, being suspicious of Storer hunted up his antecedents, and learned that he had a deserted wife and three children on

he had a deserted wife and three children on Staten Island, and that they had not seen the husband and father for, nearly two years. Bolan went to Staten Island and induced Mrs. Storer to accompany him to Orange on Thursday evening. Storer was confronted by his wife while he was at the supper table in his boarding house, and he instantly left the house. He told Bolan that he left his wife because of her wrongdoing, and that he had recently engaged Justice Sereno Todd of Orange and E. F. Randolphof Nowark to get him advorce, for which the preliminary steps have been taken in the Court of Chancery. Miss Bolan still clings to Storer. Mrs. Storer is still in Orange, and she says she will stay there.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.-The Havana Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 8 resolved to wire to the Minister of the Colonies that as long as the law of mercantile relations with Spain is in force, providing that the Spanish products shall not pay duty here on and after July 1 next, no reform can be made in the tariff.

Merchants, as well as the press generally, demand the suppression of a law by wide demand the suppression of a law by which the island of Cuba cannot have a direct trade with foreign countries, as the latter have largely increased their duties owing to the import overtax of 20 per cent. The island wishes to have a direct trade with foreign countries and desires the establishment of reciprocity with the United States in order to enjoy the benefits arising from the abolition of the duty on sugar. The Minister of the Colonies, in reply to the despatch, said be would consider the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce when the question of tariff reform is taken up.

### Dr. Burtsell's Old Parishtoners.

The proposed excursion to Rondout by mem bers of the Church of the Epiphany on the Sunday Dr. Burtsell takes possession of the puipit of St. Mary's Church is likely to be a large one. At least a hundred of Dr. Burtsell's large one. At least a hundred of Dr. Burtsell's former parishioners are expected to take part, and twice as many may go. In the latter event a special train will be chartered. The arrangements are for Sunday after next, but Dr. Burtsell may not officiate at Roudout until the first Sunday in October, in which case, of course, the trip will be put off. The train will start in time to reach Romiout for high mass, after which Dr. Burtsell will dine with the excursionists. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Police Justice Power, F. A. S. Hagan, T. J. Travers, John A. Erb, and Samuel Goodwin. Dr. Burtsell is still in Saratoga.

### She Got a New Heart at 113.

From the Philadelphia Leager. Greenville. Ala, Sept. 18.—Few well-authenticated cases of extreme old age are found that compare with that of Mother Bennett, who lives near Greenville, and whose age, by that best of witnesses, the family Bible, is 115 years. She did not unite with any church until in her 112th year, and was then immersed necording to Baptist rites by a young minister scarcely 22 years of age.

# As Though in a Dream,

MASON CITY. Ia., Sept. 16.—Stewart Anderson, aged 35, got up from the supper table, and, unconscious of surroundings, without hat, shoes, or vest, wandered about forty miles from home, and when he came to himself was lying beside a heystack. He is a man of good intellect. He says that everything he did during the eleven hours his mind was deranged seemed like a dream.

### Sacred Eheumatism

From a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dizon of Chicago I would rather be a drummer in the Salva-tion Army and save men. I would rather be a luman sandwich, with the Gospel on my breast and back, and rescue souls, than preach in a frescoed temple to a handful of old men and wemen who have gone to church so long that they have sacred rheumatism.

Gnarding Their Beliberations. From the Washington Star. Over one of the windows in the House there is a sign to-day reading "Heed's Menagerie. Do not disturb the angulals by stirring them up with umirrellas, and do not feed them with peanuts. They will be dismissed and fed in an hour."

Mrs. Bill Bill Bill Hill's Postmistress. Mrs. E. H. Bill has been appointed postmis-trees at Bill Hill. Conn. Her busined William Hill, commonly known as Bill Bill of Bill Hill, died recently.

### Woman's Way.

From Life. She—Isn't that the woman who worried the life out of her husband and killed him by in thes?

ite—Yes, and now she goes and sobs on his grave till you can hear her over the fence.

A Roundabout Bejection.

"When will you become my wife, littled?"
"On the filth day of Polymary, 1881."
"But there's no such day."
"There the size of it."

#### BEHCFRICAL,

Two incidents are recorded during the rest week which are not only interesting in then selves but are indicative of the possibilities of the telephone for purposes of recreation and amusament, as well as business. An audiente of 800 people, in a room at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, listened over the telephone to the playing of Straues's band at Madison square, and every note of the music was distinetly heard, as well as the applause of the sudience. Bongs and recitations by the Long Distance Orchestra, composed of members of the technical staff at the Telephone Exchange, Cortlandt street, were also given, and, by means of a large funnel-shaped resonator were heard as plainly as if they were in the room instead of 180 miles off. On the same vening a gentleman was entertaining some evening a zentleman was entertaining some friends at his residence in Morristown, N. J. He connected his private telephone line at Cortlandt street with the circuit running to Madison Square Garden, and dancing was carried on to the music of Strauss band with case and comfort by his zuests. When the supply of Strauss music was exhausted the Long Distance Orchestra was switched in, and dancing was continued to the same music which was entertaining the visitors at the Grand Hotel, Saratoca. This idea of having waitses on tap will commend itself to many an anxious hostess. It is much cheaper to switch on music than to hire musicians, besides being infinitely more reliable.

Mr. W. H. Preece says that one reason of the retarding of electrical progress in England has been that the users of the electric light have been paying heavily for the education and experience of amateur tradesmen and inexperienced contractors, and have neglected to avail themselves of the professional services of the experienced electrical engineer. "Peo-ple who would not build houses without the ple who would not build houses without the architect, nor construct bridges without the engineer, nor make their wills without the lawyer, rush wildly into the use of electricity without any professional assistance, where, above all things, experience and knowledge are essential to prevent disaster and disappointment. Large installations have been completed without specifications to guide the contractor, and without inspection to see that the work has been properly dene. The user has paid violently for his temerity, and fires and accidents have been the result."

A notable event is the opening of the Lansing electric railway line, which is the first road built by the Westinghouse Company. system employed is the single trolley, the trolley wire being supplied from a neavy insulated feed wire running along the pole line, and the overhead construction is solid and serviceable looking. The most noticeable feature of the construction of the motors is the case with which the armature can be removed and the fixing of the field magnets in such a way that they can be instantly got at and repairs can easily be effected. The running of the car is remarkably smooth and noiseless, and a speed of twenty miles an hour can be obtained.

There are not wanting signs that the English will soon be thoroughly awake in the matter of the advantages of a wider and more general use of electricity. Counter evidence that they are not going to rush madly into any indiscretion is also forthcoming, and among this may be reckoned the statement just made by one of the leading English engineering journals that "it is evident that if electrical power can be relied upon, and the disadvantages attending its use overcome, it presents great advantages as regards first cost and esse of maintenance and control, as compared with water power."

A system has been invented by an officer of the United States Navy by which stringed musical instruments can be operated by electricity. He produces sound by the vibration of a stretched wire in a magnetic field. An alternating current is passed through the wire, and vibrations are set up and continue so long as the current flows. The best results are gained where the current is made and broken un-evely, as by mobing a terminal over a coarse file. The inventor proposes to apply his inven-tion in an electrical plane, and also in a system of multiple falseraphy.

When, a few weeks ago, it was announced that the Emperor of Germany had clad his telegraph girls in the uniform of vivandieres, no one would have been bold enough to say no one would have been bold enough to say that any restrictions would ever be placed on ladies of a corresponding occupation in this country. Yet it was seriously stated at the recent telephone convention at Detroit, that it might be found advisable to restrict the stuffs of which the dresses of the staff in exchange operating rooms are made, and allow only fabrics which would give off little fluff and dust. The idea contained in the suggestion is to keep the switchboard as clean as possible.

A London firm has adopted a novel mod of advertising. It uses vacuum tubes in conjunction with high tension transformer and forms these into designs which are filled with electric light. It is said that most beautiful effects can be worked out in this new mode of electrical filumination. An almost equally original method of advertising is about to be adopted in Chicago, where it is understood that tricycles driven by motors operated by storage batteries will be used in the streets for advertising purposes.

It is proposed to construct a submarine tor pedo in which the power will be derived from electric motors. The special form of torpedo adopted will be that just tested in Italy. This consists of a large hollow ball, with room for consists of a large hollow ball. With room for several men inside. Arrangements are made for discharging projectiles, and also for picking up submerged articles by means of grapnels let down from the inside. This submarine ball can be raised or lowered or moved in any direction, and the energy for propulsion and steering is all done by hand from the inside.

Soap makers are experimenting on the elec-trolysis of sea salt solutions, with a view of obtaining caustic soda, from which to prepare the soda used in the manufacture of soap.

#### Why Platinum is Growing Dearer. From the Battimore American.

Piatinum is Growing Bearer.

Prom the Baltimore American.

Platinum jeweiry is in danger of becoming a thing of the past. The amount manufactured this year is just about one-half of that of last year. For the last six months the price of the precious metal has been rapidly advancing, until now it has made an advance of over sixty per cent, of the original price. The demand is greater than the supply, and in a short time the price will be out of the reach of every lewelry manufacturer.

The advance is attributed to the large number of electrical works now in operation throughout the United States. The smooth of platinum used in the manufacture of electrical apparatus is enormous. Each electric light contains about six inches of platinum wire, and if the metal is not pure it will not stand the great heat. As the electric light grows more in favor the demand for platinum is greater, and, unless some substitute can be produced, the chances are that platinum at present is worth \$it an ounce; gold \$20.70, and silver \$1.18. The manufacture of platinum jewelry is more expensive than that of any metal. The ordinary heat of the blowdipe will not melt it, and it has to go through a process which is very expensive, and about 15 per cent, of the platinum is lost in the working.

### Money in a Waterspout Theory.

Meacy is a Waterspeut Theory.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean

Eau Charrie, Wis., Sept. 16.—It is said that a general outlined of a defence to the actions brought by a legion of plaintiffs against Frederick Weyerhauser and his cornorations for flood damages occurring in 1884 has been agreed upon and that one of the main points thereof will be that the great inundation was not due to the insufficient construction of the dams on the Chippewa nor to negligent management, but to "the act of God," otherwise, in this case, the bursting of a gigantle waterspout between Jump River and Fisher Creek, two tributaries of the Chippewa.

It is claimed that scores of wedsmen can be produced to prove the appearance and bursting of the waterspout in the locality named, and that it raised the Chippewa eardily trait the men in charge of Luttle Falls dam, above Chippewa Falls, did not have time to raise the gates, the flood coming down so rapidly as to carry out the dam before anything could be done to let the water through. If this can be proved it will be were through. If this can be proved it will be were through.

### Peracher Eilled by Preacher.

Frencher Eilled by Prencher.

From the St. Louis Republic.

ORLEROMA CITY, Sort, 16.—The news reached here reached here reached here reached here seaterday from Sweetlown, Sequeral district, Chootaw Nation, of the fatal shooting of the liev. Lee Carter by the liev, Sim Crocker, both white men and hardet preschers. It seems that the trouble leading to the ciling area out of a church trial. Crocker having been prosecuted by Carter. Crocker made good his escape and has not since been heard from.

Two Women's Tunete With a Big Fish. From the Portland Arone.

At Higgins, Beach Sunday Mrs. F. B. Pierce of Concord, N. H., and a Miss Gues discovered a large see base, exceeding forly pounds in weight, etranded on the same where it has probably been driven by some enemy. Watting in, Bra Pierce select the struggling following by the second uptil her companion brought her prope by which their aspines was interphenelly leaded.